

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly

sealed.

Rejected communications will not be re-

turned.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-

nuce. GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway. HUMPHREY DUNNETT,

WITH NEW FEATURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street. ITALIAN

OPERA. DON GIOVANNI.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. FAIRY CIRCUS.

AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 14th street.

THE LANCHESTER LASS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. CAPTAIN DARE, OR LAW-

YER'S GLENS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. RED ROCKET, OR LON-

LEY'S GLENS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and

2d street. BARRETT BLUFF.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 45 and 47 Bowery.

MACBETH.

MRS. F. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS AND FLORIDA AND PABLO.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

street. ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, AC.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway. ETHIO-

PIAN MINSTRELS, BULEAU. OPERA AUX ETOILES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 566 Broadway. ETHIO-

PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, AC.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 21 Bowery. COMIO

VOCALIST, NEGRO MINSTRELS, AC.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 51 Broadway. THE GREAT OR-

GINAL LINGARD AND VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and

Broadway. AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCES.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. EQUESTRIAN

AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 5th

st. EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street. MR. DE CON-

DOYER'S LECTURE, "PLACIETTE."

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor place. COMMONS NOT

AND MINNIE WARREN, FOR THUMB AND WIFE.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic and Clif-

tonia. SIGNOR ELITE, MAGNAN AND VENTROLOQUIST.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. HOOVER'S

MINSTRELS. THE LANCHESTER LASS, AC.

HOOVER'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.

HOOVER'S MINSTRELS. EXHIBIT, AC.

ART GALLERY, 645 Broadway. EXHIBITION OF OIL

PAINTINGS. REMBRANDT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.

SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Monday, November 23, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Paraguay.

We publish to-day an abstract of the correspond-

ence between Minister Washburn and the Para-

guayan State Department. It appears that Bliss

and Masterman, secretaries in Washburn's legation,

were claimed by the department—Bliss as a fugitive

from justice, having failed to fulfil a government

contract for certain literary labor, and Masterman as

an employee of the Paraguayan government, who

was permitted to serve Mr. Washburn only by the

consent of the department, neither Bliss nor Master-

man being recognized as a member of the legation.

Later intelligence from Mr. Washburn has been

received in Washington. He says that Lopez would

have set upon him but for the threatening aspect

of Captain Kirkland, of the gunboat Wasop, who said

our government would have his head if he touched

Washburn, even if it had to hunt him through all

Christendom. Lopez, according to Mr. Washburn,

will revenge himself by putting to death every one

who had shown him (Mr. Washburn) any particular

kindness.

Cuba.

Captain General Lersund yesterday reviewed

6,000 volunteers and the Fire Department, who

with the regular troops now constitute a force of

12,000 men for the defence of Havana. The

manifesto of the Madrid government establish-

ing reforms in the island is being widely circulated

through the interior in the hope of inducing the

revolutionists to disband.

Venezuela.

Advices from Caracas represent the country as

quiet, with the exception of small bands of mal-

contented roaming in the mountains. Monagas is to

be inaugurated in January, when Congress meets.

The dispute about the bank laws is still unsettled.

Haiti.

The revolution is still progressing. The excitement

against Americans is on the increase.

St. Thomas.

The ship Cromwell, for Boston, and the brig Both

say, from Demerara for New York, had put into

St. Thomas, leaving, and were discharging their car-

goes.

Miscellaneous.

A despatch from Washington says the government

is satisfied with Minister Johnson's conduct of the

Alabama negotiations as far as he has gone.

The Spanish Minister at Washington has expressed

considerable uneasiness at the reported movements

of Cuban filibusters throughout the country, and has

addressed several communications to Mr. Seward on

the subject. Mr. Seward has assured him that no

vessel will be allowed to leave any of our ports

for the purpose, and that he himself gives no credit

to the reports.

The trial of Jeff Davis was set down for to-day,

but it is well understood that it will not take place.

Chief Justice Chase will not be able to preside and

Attorney General Evans has made no arrangements

to attend; besides which Davis himself has received

no notice to be present. It is supposed that the case

will be postponed from one term to another until

General Grant recommends the pardon of the de-

fendant or some other means is found to quash the

whole thing.

Blaine, Davis, Schenck and Banks are already

spoken of as probable candidates for the Speakership

of the House when Colfax takes the Presidency of

the Senate.

One major general and twenty subordinate officers

of volunteers are reported still in the service in

the Army Register dated August 1.

The Tennessee Conference of the African Metho-

dist Church South in Memphis adjourned on Satur-

day.

A land slide occurred near Westbrook, Me., yester-

day, covering about forty acres of land. It com-

pletely filled up the channel of the Presumpscot

river.

The City.

Mr. John Kelly on Saturday wrote a note declining

the nomination for Mayor, as the state of his health

would not allow him to risk the excitement of a

campaign. Mr. Abraham B. Lawrence, on hearing of

the declination of Mr. Kelly, also declined the nom-

ination for Corporation Counsel. The Executive

Committee have decided to tender the nomination

for Mayor to Judge C. P. Daly, of the Court of Com-

mon Pleas.

A large fire occurred last evening at 91 Mercer

street. One building was burned and two others

were damaged by the falling walls. The loss is es-

timated at \$125,000.

The new Methodist church on 141st street was

dedicated yesterday, Rev. Dr. Harris and Mr. Bangs

officiating. The new Parkville Congregational

church in Flatbush was dedicated by Bishop Pau-

ker and Rev. Henry M. Stokes. Rev. Day K. Lee

preached at the Blooming street Universalist church

on the 10th of New York, severely condemning the

sin and follies of the day. Rev. Henry Ward

Beecher preached on the evils of Wall street stock

gambling.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and General C. A.

Lewis, of Michigan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Governor L. E. Parsons, of Alabama, is at the

Astor House.

Captains B. Franklin, H. S. Parsons, E. P. Jones, C.

E. Weeks, J. O. Ornes and F. G. Stewart, of James-

town; General W. Henry Brown, W. Y. Wiley, and E.

C. Bowen, of the United States Army, are at the

Metropolitan Hotel.

W. J. Bodine, of the Russian Legation at Washing-

ton, and H. W. Hubbell, of the United States Army,

are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge John C. Dunlavy, of Dayton, Ohio; Senator

C. Cole, of California, and Levi Underwood, of Ver-

mont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

F. A. Mahan, of the United States Army, is at the

Hoffman House.

Paraguay and Her Opponents.

Our latest advices from Paraguay show that the

Paraguayan army is strongly entrenched

behind its fortifications at Villota, a point

on the river about one hundred and fifty

miles above Humaita. One hundred and

fifty pound gun commands the river and

prevents the passage of all except iron-

clads. The low, flooded ground in front of

the works is swept by twenty-one sixty-

eight pounders. The allied forces are en-

camped four miles southward, it being as near

as they can approach the fortified point, owing

to the topographical features of the country.

The Brazilian commander, from his own

report, has little hope of flanking the position.

If, however, the Paraguayans are driven from

Villota they will retire a little distance into

the interior, gain strength by the movement

and weaken that of the allies, who must leave

their iron-clads to follow them.

In a military view the chances of allied

success grow less every day. It appears

that this is now fully recognized by the Argen-

tine Republic; for we see in a clause of the

inaugural address of the new Argentine Presi-

dent the idea that "the war must be continued

with energy. We cannot make peace with

honor so long as Lopez does not ask for it."

This indicates that when Lopez makes another

application for peace it will be entertained by

the Argentine Republic at least, although in

defiance of the "secret treaty" made between

the allies when the war commenced. In this

case it will cause the rupture between the Ar-

gentine Republic and Brazil which we have

long predicted.

As for Uruguay, she is now a mere cipher,

overlaid by Brazilian bayonets. But how of

Brazil herself? Every financial measure

which promises relief for the depleted

imperial treasury is resorted to. The

latest is an issue of gold bonds. These

are offered for sale by the government

for the depreciated paper currency, so that

one hundred dollars gold invested in them will

draw an annual interest of nine and one-tenth

per cent and receive one hundred and fifty-

eight dollars in gold at the termination of

thirty-three years. This, however, will not

give the empire much relief. In the issue of

currency loans to meet the expenses of the

war they made no provision for the payment

of the interest on them, and the gold bond

issue now proposed is to save the financial

reputation of the country.

The revenue of Brazil is to-day estimated

at about twenty-five millions gold per annum,

taking into consideration the low price of her

paper milreis, which form the basis of her

fiscal estimates. Her present expenditures

are about double that amount. The revenue

in 1868-9 was about twenty millions gold

annually, a little in advance of the expendi-

tures at that time. It is thus seen that in the

last ten years Brazil compares very unfavora-

bly in progress with the Spanish-American

States around her, although they have been

forced to advance in the midst of revolutions.

The external debt of the country was es-

timated in 1868 at sixty-five millions, having

been somewhat decreased in the preceding

five years. To-day the debt, external and in-

ternal, swells to the enormous figure of five

hundred and seventy-five millions gold, and

her Paraguayan troubles and expenses far

from ended.

It is a matter of surprise that Brazil has

been able to sustain herself in such a vast

expenditure. She possesses no great manu-

facturing districts, no extensive commercial

marine, no great internal elements of strength

upon which she can build up a mountain of

debt like this and hope to struggle on in the

future, preserving her financial credit. Her

ablest financier estimates that the expendi-

ture of the coming year will be double the

revenues. How will the required amount be

raised? The white race, representing only

about one-fourth part of the population of the

empire, held all the wealth at the commence-

ment of the war. The balance of the people,

consisting of Indians and slaves, represented

nothing financially except what they could pro-

duce from day to day. The wealth has been

almost completely drained from the first class.

The other classes have had their productive

power shattered by the demands to supply